

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

TOS quite to the taxpayers' interests. Ultimately, this change a new division of spoils among the conquerors, Such, ms not the fate of Le Myre's judicial reforms.

Lc Myre's initial distress at the confusion of powers was soon by a more real appreciation of the difficulties which a fundamental would entail. To begin with, the cost of establishing courts was prohibitive. Moreover, in the colony's condition, a brusque withdrawal of judicial powers from the would be dangerous to their prestige as well as to the security. Le Myre's position was that of the Admirals: circumstances had forced them to retain a military government when they E&udb preferred a Protectorate. A judicial compromise was in 1864. Native law was to be retained for suits between with the governor's approbation essential for imposing severe Under the Admirals, justice had been rendered theoretically to the Annamite code, but in practice arbitrarily, at the good Crimes of a political character were still tried the W» CouadL Tk principle of two judicial systems, oa to by the Admirals, who had neither fb time nor the to work out the details, Le Myre, how in a fit. He viii coastal revolts, but he kicked and fight off ill collaborators to put his republican idate So he, too, remade the existing organization, trying ttdy to fa He created a Court of Appeal, tried to tie tale and to modify its penalties along the lines of tor. He judicial reform was a compromise and a n At creed* Thft at mm encountered opposition from w irbo jealous^ over their shorn

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encountered, contemporary
zeal for assimilation. The natives.,
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power 10 regulate. The host of
new
to out reforms descended in a swarm
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% to «U1 A& foreigners, but
^ ^ of ^ itepreters. If it was
expef»ce as an asset